ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN., MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1889.

RAKING RUBBISH.

Work of Removing Flood Debris.

Fifty-Eight More Bodies Found at Johnstown Yesterday.

No Signs As Yet of Any Epidemic of Disease.

The Health of the People Continues To Be Good.

Relief Plans in Preparation-The Governor of Pennsylvania on the Ground - Something of the Great Floods of History.

Johnstown, Pa., June 9 .- Today is the enth since the disaster occurred and the extent of the calamity can be appreciated when it is known that bodies are still loss of life has been so great that fifty-eight bodies found in one day, even if that be the tenth, was considered a light showing. The remains that are now being removed from the drift are far advanced in decomposition and physicians are advocating their cremation as fast as found, as it | making bread. is almost impossible to handle them with safety. The work of clearing away the debris is progressing encouragingly. The workmen were not required to proceed today, but nine-tenths of them volunteered to continue. As a result a large inroad was made on the drift in the center portion of the city. The street which was wreckage above the stone bridge the work is going on slowly. Mr. Arthur Kirk, who has been using dynamite, suspended vania District, said that if he were given permission he could bring in 200 hookmen from the Clearfield district, and clean the channel above the bridge in two days.

This has been a very quiet day in and around Johnstown, owing to the fact that the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad refused to run trains from Pittsburg or other

Religious services were held at various points today. In Johnstown open air meetings were held at different points. Chaplain Maguire, of the Fourteenth Regiment, held regimental service in the morning, and spoke at an open air meeting in the afternoon.

This has been the hottest day since the disaster, and the weather is telling on the workmen. With the fires that are constantly kept going, burning up the rubbish, and the hot sun, many of them were orhausted before evening. The hot sun beating down on the wreckage above the bridge has developed the fact that many bodies of animals and probably human arising from this pile has been more offensive today than at any time yet, although at no time has it been as bad as reported.

Gov. Beaver arrived this morning about 4 o'clock. He spent the day in visiting the rulned portions of the city and in driving up the Conemaugh Valley. He held a conference this afternoon with the committee heretofore in charge, and as a resuit will assume control Wednesday morning. He left this evening over the Baitimore & Ohio for Philadelphia,

The tent hospitals have been practically abandoned, as none have had a case for several days. The heat of the valley is unusually great, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

The following bulletin has been issued by the State Board of Health and speaks for itself: "The general condition of health in

Johnstown and vicinity is excellent. No epidemic disease of any kind prevails, nor is it expected that any will arise. The whole region has been divided into convenient districts and each placed under a competent sanitarian. The State Board of Health is prepared to meet all emergencies as they arise. The air is wholesome and water generally pure. If the good geople of the devastated district will go on as they have so nobly done for the past week in their efforts to clean up the wreckager good health will certainly be main-**Сконок** GROFF." tained.

Dr. Groff has made a careful inspection of the drift in the river at the stone bridge and reports that there is no probability of the towns below this source. He says the number of bodies in the river cannot be large. The valleys have been swept so clean by the great floods that the river waters are now purer than before the disaster. There is a difference in the contaminating power of decomposing organic matters. That from bodies dead of contagious disease would be far more dangerous than that from bodies which were of healthy persons. As it is, the bodies in or municipal authorities, the river are generally covered with from one to six feet of mud and sand. This danger to the water supply of Pittsburg at Johnstown. The only present danger is had a wallet in his pocket containing

The general health of the people in the The general health of the people in the town is much better than I expected. I expected more sickness than there is. I The tower of St. John's Catholic Church really looked for an epidemic of some was blown up this afternoon. This is the kind. It would have broken out, how- church that caught fire in the eventful ever, before this time if any was to come, and for this reason I feel perfectly safe in issuing the above builetin. There is hardly any typhoid fever in the town and safety the authorities today ordered that it but little pneumonia. The fears of an be demolished, and a charge of dynamite epidemic of diphtheria are unfounded. | was placed under it and the tall tower was There are a few cases of sore throat, but they are not serious enough to cause any today, at which were present Gov. Beaver, Col. Schoonmaker, Messra. Wm. Mealarm. Every effort is being made to have | Col. schoonmaker,

by sensational reports.

air is more conducive to good health than residing in close, damp houses.

"The water is generally good and the sir is pure. I will say again that the residents of Pittsburg need not fear to drink the river water. There is no danger of its

being contaminated." Dr. John S. Miller and Dr. F. M. Strouse are in charge of the Red Cross outposts which are located in the midst of the ruins. The flag of the Red Cross waving upon the main tent is a welcome sign of refuge to the many workmen who are suddenly stricken while at work on the ruins. The word "hospital" is feared by them and they would rather leave the city than enter one. At the outpost they know they can be prescribed for and can lay down for a while at rest. Only ordinary complaints, due to a change of food and water, ails them. After a short rest they generally return to their work. The stents are usually well filled. The tents were warm and close today, but this is due to the warm weather. A stiff breeze being found wherever men areat work. The is doing much to alleviate the sufferings of the men.

A force of seventy-five men cleaned out three baker shops in the ruins this afternoon. A number of bakers will be sent from Pittsburg and as soon as the ovens are cleaned they are to commence work

Several cases of vandalism and robbery were reported today. Last night a number of ears containing supplies were broken into and the contents carried off. What the thieves could not steal they trampled and ruined. The Masonic relief car was also entered and robbed. Twelve men were arrested for stealing today, but the principal thoroughfare and one of the they were released upon returning the worst blockaded is now clear. At the goods. The military guards over in Cambria City were kept up last night arresting thieves. They were placed in the guardhouse and this morning drummed out of operations today. Ex-Internal Revenue town. When they reached the outskirts Collector Bigler, of the Western Pennsyl. of the town they were warned that if they were caught again they would be summa-

rily dealt with. Many people are imposing upon the relief committee, and in several instances men have succeeded in getting enough supplies to last them several months.

Miss Maggie Brooks is the only home member of the Chlidren's Aid Society who was not drowned. She is a school teacher here and knows every child and its parents in the city. She spends her time in hunting for children without a home. When a child is found it is taken to Pittsburg. The object of the Western Pennsylvania Aid Society is to provide homes for the orphans. Miss Brooks found today seventeen children living in a room about 10x15. The children will be sent to Pittsburg. Numerous cases of overcrowding were found at Kernville

today and bad results are feared. The body of Miss Bryant, who was the companion of the missing Miss Paulson, of Pittsburg, was identified by relatives today. It had been interred under the name of beings are yet in the rules. The stench lished description of a ring worn by her, her friends had the body exhaused will be taken to Wilmington, Del.

Mr. W. M. Ferguson walked down from South Fork today following the line of the Pennsylvania Read. He said that all tho railroad tracks from South Fork to the viaduct were swept away. The old Portage Viaduct is gone. A part of the road known as the Deep Cut is half filled with earth and sand and the tracks are lost. A mile and a half of tracks from Mineral Point to the cut is lost. A trestle work is being built where the Deep Cut Bridge once stood. From the viaduct the South Fork, he said, was six miles wide, and it will be three weeks before the road is open for travel, and months before it will be restored to its former stability.

A committee of seven well known men of the State will be appointed to distribute the relief fund, and the present Relief Committee is to continue the work of relief till the commission is appointed. After the commission has been appointed the future operations of the Pittsburg Relief Committee rests with it.

In an interview tonight, Gov. Beaver said that he had been over the entire flooded district and found the supply depots all well filled, but they must soon be replenished. "I found the streams filled with debris and drift, in which there is a possibility of human bodies being imbedded, with a probability if allowed to re main will endanger public health, leaving it more firmly impressed in my mind that the police powers of the State must be exercised to restore things to their normal

"The funds which have come into my hands in such large amounts and from so any contamination of the water supply of many quarters outside of the State and which have been imposed upon me as a sacred trust, will be expended wholly and absolutely for the benefit of individual sufferers. No part of it will be expended in work which is legitimately the domain of the State under its police powers. This I wish to emphasize so that all contributors to the fund may feel assured that their money will be judaclously and economic-ally expended for the benefit of suffering humanity and not to the work which should and will be undertaken by the State

Of the fifty-eight bodies recovered today many were identified but not claimed. one to six feet of mud and sand. This Forty of them were buried immediately earthy matter absorbs all and acts as the and the undertakers say that all bodie best disinfectant. There is no present will be hereafter buried as soon as found Among those recovered were Charles Kimple, an undertaker of this city. He from people being frightened into sickness | 600. The body of snother undertaker John Henderson, of Henderson, was also "You may state for me," said he, "that recovered. The body of Siras Shick, there are more doctors here than patients, of the best known traveling men in the country, was found in the

> Friday night and was burned. stood alone and was a constant nuisance to passers by. It was condemned and danger signals placed near it, but as a measure

soon a heap of bricks and mortar.

There was an important meeting people move out of their houses and into Creery, S. S. Marvin, H. J. Gourley, W. five or six places, none of which are serious. the development and property of the that there is more foreign capital invested

tents. Plenty of tents will be furnished by the State. Living in tents in the open air is more conducive to good health than

Sheriff McCandless.

A general discussion of the situation was had. The Governor indulged in a long talk, reviewing the situation and making many suggestions. Mr. Wm. McCreery, chairman of the Relief Committee, then made a long statement and said he thought it was time the Relief Committee was relieved of the work of clearing away the debris by the State. The Governor said all the necessary money could be raised. That there were 200 men who would become responsible for \$5,000 each; that he would give his bond to the State Treasurer for \$1,000,000 with those 200 men as bondsmen, and the State Treasurer would then pay out the \$1,000,000 for the necessary work. When the Legislature met the money withdrawn from the Treasury could be appropriated. He said that the money already subscribed should be used entirely for the relief of the sufferers and the money from the State Treasurer be used for restoring the vicinity to its condition before the flood. All debts already contracted for the removal of debris should be paid, but all money paid out for this purpose from the relief fund shall be refunded, so that every cent subscribed for relief of the stricken people shall be used for that purpose alone. The Governor has \$250,000 in his hands now for the relief fund.

The Great Floods of History. Historical research naturally follows the Johnstown calamity, and snows that while it will rank as one of the most terrible disasters in history, there are others of the same general character that exceed it in the number of lives destroyed by drowning. Upward of 100 calamities of this kind are recorded within the Christian England, Holland, France, Gerera. many, Austria and China have been the scene of such as are fully authenticated, while America has seldom been visited by such calamities, owing probably to the

sparse population in its low lands. Invasions by the sea have been the enuse of the greatest losses of life. By one at Cheshire, England, the first recorded, A.D. 353, 3,000 people perished. April 17, 1421, the sea broke through the dikes at Dort, Holland, and submerged seventy-two towns and cities and drowned 100,000 people. A similar disaster occurred again in Holland in 1539, when the number of the drowned is said to have reached 400,-000. In 1483 the Severn, in Great Britain, overflowed during ten days and carried away men, women and children in their beds and covered the tops of many hills. The waters settled upon the lands and were known for a century thereafter as the Great Waters. In 1617 Catalonia, in pain, was visited by an inundation and

0,000 people were drawned. There were great floods in Central Enrope in the early part of this century. In 1802, by the giving away of a reservoir at Larca, Spain, 1,000 persons were drowned. in Hungary twenty-four villages around Pesth were swept away with their inhabi-tants by the overflow of the Danube in April, ISIL. In 1813, 12,000 lives were destroyed in Central Europe by floods. out one-half of the number were soldiers. By the bursting of a reservoir above Brad-ford, England, March 11, 1864, over 250 persons lost their lives. In 1875 a large part of Toulouse was destroyed by the ris-Miss Wilmington, but through the publing of the Garonne, and nearly 1,000 persons were drowned. Hungary, Northern Italy and Spain were visited by severe floods in March and October, 1879, and in

Spain over 1,000 lives were lost, The American record of fatal inundations begins with the flooding of 1,600 houses in New Orleans, May 12, 1849, and great privation and loss of life. morable Mill River disseter near North-ampton, Mass., May 16, 1874, when several villages were destroyed and over 150 persons lost their lives through the bursting of a dam, was the first great calamity of its kind in this country and resembles very closely the Johnstown calamity in all save its loss of life-paling into insigniticance in this respect in comparison with the present horror. On July 26 the same year came the Eutcher's Run disaster, with a Jeath roll of 220 per-Probably the most widespread and devastating inundation that ever occurred in America visited the Mississippi Valley in February, 1882, when that mighty river burst all bounds and spread over the country on both sides from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico, making in some places an inland sea over 100 miles wide. But the loss of fife was trivial in comparison with a similar flood and inundation of the Yellow River in China in December, 1887. By that rising of the waters a populous district of 10,000 square miles was overwhelmed, 3,000,000 persons were driven from their ruined homes, and 750,000 others perished in the waters.

AN ARKANSAS CYCLONE.

A House Topples Over, Killing Two Negro Children. med I Dispatch to The Appeal.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 9 .- Conductor Dick Sappington, from Arkansus City, about revolting. They would fasten on Ark., tells of a terrible cyclone at that the people of the United States the curse place about 10:30 o'clock Saturday night of which laid low the Methodist and Baptist Churches, store houses, residences, and killed two negro girls, aged twelve and fifteen years respectively. The roof of the Arkansas elevator, in which building the Missouri Pacific depot is located, was blown off across the railroad tracks of the Valley roote and demolished several loaded freight cars.

The girls mentioned were at home, in center of the town, and the house, which was built high up on pillars, toppled

over and they were killed in the wreck, Sappington could not give an estimate of the damage, but he says the town is badly wrecked. No other deaths were reported except the two children.

A DUEL WITH KNIVES.

Brothers-in-Law Attempt to Settle a Dispute in Bloody Style.

al Disputch to The Appeal. CHATTANGOGA, Tenn., June 9.-A bloody duel with knives occurred near this city this morning, the details of which have Rufe Massey are brothers-in-law and engaged in the tanbark business. They had just been learned. Enoch Pettyjohn and had some business transactions, and this fined to those who are ar intend to become morning they met for settlement, and a citizens of the United States. dispute arose which ended in a fight. They then agreed to settle it with knives, and both drew their blades and proceeded to carve one another in great shape. Finally bystanders, of whom there were several, seeing they both meant death, inseveral, seeing they both meant death, interfered an I pulled the men apart. Pettyjohn was found to be cut near the heart
and under the left shoulder blade, and it
is thought he will die. Massey is cut in
is thought he will die. Massey is cut in
is the development and the there is more foreign capital investor, and the State authorities claim
that there is more foreign capital investor.

\$28,000,000.

The British Landlords in America.

How They Are Investing in Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas.

Territories Equal to Three States Have Been Secured.

The United States Paying Tribute to English Capitalists.

Lumber, Mineral, Arable, Pasture and City Lands Secured-An Extraordinary Showing of Foreign Investment in the South.

Quietly and almost imperceptibly British capitalists have been invading this country during the past twenty-five years. Neither Great Britain nor any European nation can ever hope to cope with the United States in war, but they can lay the inhabitants under bonds which will be as effective a yoke as any placed on their necks by a military despotism. "Capital" is the force which is being used in the new invasion, and interest, carnings, rents and profits are the shackles with which Americans are bound. To what extent British gold has been used to subjugate this country will appear later on.

WHY ALTENS WANT TO INVEST HERE. There are many reasons why aliens, lying in their own countries, yet desiring to benefit by the prosperity of this, while not sharing the responsibility of citizenship, are anxious to own land and houses and reap the benefit of our countrymen's toil and industry. Chief among those reasons is the desire for a permanent and safe investment, especially for the future.

There is no longer either honor or profit in being a landlord in Ireland, and those who could sell their properties have done The Land Restoration Leagues of England and Scotland have reached such proportions that the future helding of real estate is of doubtful value, while the Social Democrats, who seek the establishment of a social republic, are enlisting the workingmen and poor of both countries, and a general uprising is only a question of time, The nations of Continental Europe, although more backward, are moving along the lines of Socialism and Republicanism and in Germany especially the downfall of Imperialism must occur at no distant day, Nor are these the only troubles in store for the ruling powers of Europe. Almost every Government has to horrow money with which to see the store to horrow money with which to pay the interest on its pulhe debt, thereby constantly increasing the principal, and financiers here who have large European connection have admitted hat in time those countries will have to lecture themselves bankrupt, and figutlate their debts at a low percentage or re pullate them entirely. It is acknowledged, furthermore, by those whose intimate connection with the subject entitles them to e that there is nothing under the ann so sensitive and cowardly as capital. Those who hold it foresee coming disaster afar off, and desert the sinking ship before others have an idea of the proximity of Thus the capitalists of the old world have sought new and sure fields in which to invest, and the United States furnish all the requirements desired by the post careful money-lenders of the we The European capitalists know better the capabilities and possibilities of this country than the majority of its own citizens. They perceive that our 2,298,282,240 acres of land can sustain hundreds of unilion of people; they know that our mineral de posite are comparatively inexhaustible, and they also know that this is the most stable Government in the world, because

the people have a voice in the selection of their chief officers. TO PERFECUENT OUR POUNTBY CONDITIONS. While the favor with which these farsighted capitalists regard the United States may be accepted as a just tribute to the greatness of the country and the people the fact must not be lost sight of that their appreciation is entirely selfish. Their willsess to own land, to invest in business enterprises, to possess the patent rights of machinery, to run breweries, to tunnel or bridge rivers, to build bouses, to work mines, or to operate railroads, is not from any love for this country. It is altogether that they may lay every man, woman and child under tribute—not only the present, but all future generations; that every one here who tolls may pile up for them riches spent in their own countries; that they may perpetuate here the conditions against which their own countrymen are

entee landlordism. That this is not overstated the facts prove beyond the shadow of a doubt, and during this centennial season every American should "read, mark, learn wardly digest" them. Of primary importance is the land question, as the owner slip of the land means virtually the ownership of those who live on it. Among the first examples of almentee landforis which has come to the World is the following report of the special committee appointed by the Kansas Legislature to estigate the extent of allen landholding

"From the meager data at hard your ommittee is able to definitely report about 500,000 acres of land owned in this State by aliens, and we believe this vast screage is only a small part of the real estate owned in this State by these people, who are constantly adding to their possessions, and while enjoying the protection of our laws and the privilege and profits of our civiliration, refuse to take upon themselves the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship. While warraly welcoming citizenship. While war aly welcoming worthy foreigners to our shores, and while

AN ALINN LS "Among the alien owners of land in this State is a man named William foully, who resides in Lordin, England,

State. His leases are ironelad and include there in various ways than in any other in their many pernicious provisions not only a lieu upon all crops, but also upon all teams, farming machinery and implements owned by his tenants, and it is specified that said lease shall be considered a chattel mortgage upon all of said property, and to make the grip complete the tenant is required to waive all his legal exemptions. The leases are usually for five years and the rent is payable in cash yearly, but a tailure to pay all or any part of said yearly rent works a forfeiture and the whole five years' rent becomes due. The tenant is required to erect all houses, fences, etc., and make all other improvements and repairs at his own expense, and at the expiration of the lease dispose of the same as best he may. These

are but a few of the many features of this (an English corporation) had purchased English landlord system. Under such a property in the section aggregating five English landlord system. Under such a system it is easy to imagine how tem-perarary and unsubstantial the improvenents upon these lands naturally are, and how such a system tends to degrade and pauperize its victims and retard the prosperity of those sections affected with this un-American system of landlordism, which, if not checked, will do for those sections what it has done for Ireland.

"In conclusion, your committee, pro-foundly impressed with the importance of effective legislation on this subject, say to this House concerning Mr. Scully and others like him, in the language of a prominent business man of Marion Counhimself a naturalized foreigner: 'If you cannot, in conformity with the Coustitution of the United States, compel him (Scully) to sell, for heaven's sake make it as uncomfortable as possible for the old

Perhaps it is not singular that the peode of Kansas last November, by a vote of 220,419 to 16,611, conferred upon their Legislature the power to enact a law similar to that which Senator Laughlin seeks

to repeal in this State. The William Scully, "of London," reerred to above, also owns about \$300,-000 worth of prime farming land in Sanga-mon County, Elinois. He owns more in Logan, Ford, McLean, Livingston, Macon and other counties, his real possessions being about 100,000 acres of the best farming land in the State.
"His tenantry are rack-rented as much

if not worse than those in Ireland in its worst days," said a well informed citizen of that State.

Arkansas is among the States in which Englishmen have cast an anchor to windward against the coming storm, and the Horid's correspondent in that State tells an interesting story.

LARGE ROLDINGS IN ARKANSAS,

"The property owned in Arkansas by Englishmen," he says, "Is estimated in round numbers at \$5,000,000, and the estimate will probably tall below the actual value of their holdings. Since 1874 there has been a steady and gradual increase of British property holders, and within the past ten years the subjects of Queen Victoria have come to be among the largat land-owners in the State.

"At the head of the list stands the Dun-"At the head of the list stands the Dun-dee Investment Coupany, of Dundee, Scotland. The agent of this corporation is Andrew Whitten, and the stock is owned by capitalists in London, Dundee, I'diaburgh and Giargow. The property consists of 48,000 acres of land situated in Cross, Craighead, Crittenden and Missi-nippi Counties. The tract embraces some of the fluest timber in the South, and a considerable portion of it is susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. L. C. Batch, an attorney at this place, told the

"Alexander Cross, of Glasgow, Scotland, Counties. This land contains vast forests of fine timber, and is very valuable. construction of railroads through esction of the State will, of course, enhanceits value; and two or three roads in that lirection are now projected and will be built shortly.

"The next largest land owner in that section of Arkansas is no English symbi-cate, under the management of John McColloch, of Glasgow, Scotland. syndicate own 100,000 acres of hand, situ-Mis-issippi, Cross, Poinsett, Clay, Greene and Crittenden Counties, and own more real estace, with three exceptions, than any compcorporation in this State. The land was bought six or eight years ago for a mere trifle, and the title was afterward fected, but the cost to the syndicate did not exceed \$2 per acre. Much of the land is now worth \$20 per acre, while a good deal of it, lying along rivers and streams, s worth more than double that amount It is not at all probable that \$1,000,000 cash could touch it, as the development of

the State will increase its value. "One of the largest individual landowners is John Charlton, of Gla otland, who has 12,300 acres in Chicot County. The tract embraces some valuable cotton land and is protected from the Mississippi River overflow by levees. the adjacent county, Desha, an Englishman named Smithers has a tract of over 30,000 acres. It is understood he is agent for a company whose members reside singham, England. There are several Englishmen who own small tracts ranging from one section (619) to three (1,920)

OVER 4,000,000 ACRES OWNED IN TEXAS, This is merely a quarter of a million of scres-a bagstelle compared with that held in the neighboring State of Texas. At present the land owned there by foreign apitalists is mainly used as cattle ranches. The greatest holding is by the Capitol endicate, amounting to 3,000,000 acres in Hartley, Graham and Gallan Counties. This grant was made by the State to Contractors Abner Taylor and John B. Farwell, of Chicago, on condition that the would build the Capitol at Austin. placed this immense tract with a Loudon syndicate. The Dundee Investment Company, referred to by a previous correspon-dent, holds the Kings and Kenedy ranches, in Nueces County-the former 500,000 and the latter 278,000 acres, respectively. The Franklin Land and Cattle Company, of which Lord Rosebery is a large stock-holder, has 638,000 acres in Hudson, Roberts, Carson and Gray Counties in the Texas Panhandle. This is a total for the three concerns of 4,416,000 acres. course this is not by any means all the land held by or controlled by aliens in Texas. There is probably another half million acres or more held in smaller quantities. The enterprising Briton does not always desire, however, to be actually possessed of this land, but sometimes pre-fers to reap the fruits therefrom without the trouble of ownership. So it happens that in Austin there is an Edinburgh firm of money-lenders, holding \$1,000,000 worth of mortgages on farm lands, and advertising that it has \$7,000,000 more to lend on

Southern State. The World's correspondent at Tallahassee

furnishes a list of "a few British subjects" holding land in the Flowery State. Sir Edward J. Reid is credited with 500,000 acres and the Duke of Satherland with 425,000 acres; a Scotch syndicate, 500,000; Lord Houghton, 60,000; William McCabe 25,000; William Little, 10,000; H. M. Gren rede, 8,000; Florida Estates Company London, 5,000; Grenrede & Ashton, 5,000; F. B. Williams, 2,500; J. W. Williams, 2,500; J. W. Phillips, 2,000; E. H. Ronalds, 1,058; John McNichol, 884 acres—a total

of 2,000,000 of acres. A dispatch from Pensacola May 18 in-formed the World's readers that the Southles, with 400,000 acres of yallow pine land and about forty miles of railroad, for which over a million and a half of dölfars had been paid. This respectable deal does not, however, cover all the holdings of aliens in that State. MISSISSIPPI INVADED BY ALIENS.

Mississippi, in common with other States, has attracted the attention of aliens, and the Delta and Pine Land Company is the largest holder of land. This is a Canadian company, and William Watson, the principal stockholder, has taken up his residence in the State to look after his and his associates' interests. This is only a sample of numerous other holdings, aggregating considerably more than a million

Major S. A. Jonas, of Mississippi, who has been with the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for several years, and who is amiliar with the doings of the alien landords in the South, says:
"In Yazoo Delta, Miss., an English

syndicate purchased about a million acres of hardwood lands from the State a few years age and is shipping white oak staves extensively to Europe. There have been other purchases of realty, chiefly hardwood lands, in the Yazoo Delta and pine lands in the south half of the State oy English and other foreign capitalists, but so far as I know their purchases were all from the state or railroads or individuals. I do not know of their having made any purchases from the public domain in Mississippi. In Alabama English enpitalists have been large investors in mineral and coal lands, and I think are deeply interested in coke and furnace property. I feel very sure that more foreign capital has been invested in Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas since the war than Northern capital,"

Lord Dunmven, who hopes to carry back with him the Qacen's Cup, which the America won, has an interest in this ontry even greater than the cup. redited with having 60,000 acres of land in Colorado, and Secretary of the Interior Teller, in 1884, claimed that fraudulent entries had been made in Estes Park, etc.,

in his interest. An English company represented by Close Bros.) controls 110,-000 acres in Wisconsin, the Missouri Land Company, of Edinburgh, Scotland, 465,030 acres, and Mr. Ellerhauser, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, is said to possess 600,000 acros in West Virginia, and other aliens property amounting to nearly a million dollars.

ALTENS SAID TO OWN SOW (0,00) ACRES. Because of the secreey with which aliens, as a rule, do business in this country, this aippi Counties. The tract embraces some of the finest timber in the South, and a considerable portion of it is susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. L. C. Blach, an attorney at this place, told the Hord correspodent that the land was worth from 55 to \$20 per acre.

"Alexander Cross of Glassow Scotland." d Tweeddale, 1,750,000; Phillips, Marshall & Co., London, 1,300,000; German Syndi-cate, 1,100,000; Anglo American Syndicate, Mr. Bogers, President, 755,000; William Whalley, M. P., Peterboro, England, 210,000; Robert Tennant, London, 230,000; Lord Dunmere, 120,000; Benjamin Newgas, Liverpool, 100,000 Aibert Peel, M.P., Leicestershire, England 100,000: 10,000; Sir J. L. Kay, Yorkshire, England, ,000 acres over five million acres. ongressional report always claimed that about there willion acres were held in the United States by nilens, Leaving out of alculation those who have not been ocated in this country, but of which there are few doubts, we have the locations of bout eleven million acres owned by Britsh subjects. This immense area is more than equal to the combined States of Massschusetts, New Jersey and Rhode Island, which today support a population of over three million six hundred thousand per-sons, and which are not by any means fully developed. AMERICAN BOADS OWNED IN ENGLAND.

> It is not, however, in land alone that the subjects of Her Majesty Queen Victoria have a large interest in the United 000 invested in railroads alone. As an exunple, the Alabama, New Orleans, Texas Pacific Junction Railways Company, imited, is an entirely English corporation with \$32,000,000 in stock and b operates the Vicksburg & Meridian, Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific, New Orleans and Northwestern; Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific, and Alabama Great Southern, with 1,157 miles of read. Large blocks of stock and bonds of very trunk line in the country are held n Great Britain, and immense amounts in lividends and interest are annually transferred to that country or are held here by their agents for reinvestment. In investi-gating this branch of the subject the World carned this that most of the bankers who are sgents for Europeans are opposed to letting the extent of their operations be One would imagine that they known. belonged to an oath-bound secret organization whose purposes were to fleece the in-habitants without their knowledge or consent. The agent of one of the British banks admitted that their dealings were with aliens who placed their capital here, and one concern had £800,000 and another £350,000 invested in industrial enterprises in the West. He spoke as if this \$5,600, 000 was a small affair. No doubt it is, compared with the immense aggregate of investments. Every one of the score of bankers spoke of millions and hundreds millions as the average citizen speaks of tens of Jolfars.

AMERICAN BREWERIES SECURED.

Lost August a movement was inaugurated to acquire American breweries, and the Henry Clausen & Son Brawing Company and Flanagan, Nay & Co. were consolidated and purchased by British capitalists. The capital stock is \$3,000,000 and a 6 per cent. mortgage of \$1,650,000 here, through whom the deal was made, 90 per cent, of the capital was furortly afterwards the John F. Betz & Son very, of Philadelphia, was capitalized 3,500,000 preferred and ordinary stock was issued and \$1,250,000 6 per cent. debentures. This was followed by the consolidation of the Bartholomay, Rochester and Genesce Breweries in Rochester,

Continued on Sighth Page.

EDUCATION.

VOL. XLIX---NO. 135

Lessons of the Paris Exposition.

The Progress the World Has Made in Pedagogics.

The Training of the Hand Becoming More General.

How the United States Stands as to Other Nations.

The American Exhibition Makes a Poor Showing-The Boston Echool the Representative of Our Publie School System.

PARIS, June 9. - The educational exhibit n the Paris exposition demonstrates clearly that a new era is firmly established in the thought of the world concerning the

means, methods and objects of schooling. The evolution in education has been from the minority in the highest social plane toward the majority in the lowest social plane. As it has proceeded, the standards have been subjected to a revolution, complete and without doubt permauent. The models of the academies of Greece, with their abstract disputations, served the little area of reflecting mankind

until the invention of printing. The industry of secluded students and the zeal of enthusiastic copylats preserved the texts which constitute for all ages the foundations of culture, but their multiplieation by machines did not for two centuries seriously affect the conventional procedure of training few out of every thousand for the duties appertaining to professors of sacred and profane learning, who, in turn, passed a few others in each thousand along the beaten paths of Helienie and Reman authors, and presented them upon the threshold of mataphysics, which few crossed except for proficiess wrangling. The idea of including within the scope of education the industries of civilization re-mained for later ages, when the daring of the sailor and the tread of armies brought

the distributed races face to face. Democracy and commerce, and the slowly operating spirit of Christianity— which they have in part antagonized and in part promoted—combine in our own time to establish a new order.

The total effacement of the antiquated and exclusive privilege of high culture is shown in every portion of the Exposition. Higher instruction there is preserving the monumental works of earlier genius in literature, but the new epoch, while cherishing these works, has a different as well as complimentary means of developing intelligence. It is resolved that creation shall accompany reflection. It is not merely literature; it is industrial. It is not solely for the refluement of the minority; it is for the goal of the entire people. The French educational exhibit pre-

sents this revolution in education with remarkable comprehesiveness, country to cast off tonal iterary training, its industrial arts and most profitable indus, Let departments of the spective places in The exhibition is u ever the form grades re arts. The exhibit is a school where all nations may study sented the efficacionsness of this rational combination of literary with executive fo

the discipline of the people in thrift and thought would be not less clearly demonstrated. That it will become the code of the most enlightened, progressive and con-servative nations of Europe is apparent in the unity which pervades the various international contributions. The British and American exhibits are Their scantiness and disappointments. elative inferiority are due to the obvious fact that English speaking nations have longest adhered to all but exclusive liter-

cence of rejected pedagogry. Great Britain, which was the last of all enlightened countries to establish a national educational system by taxation, is cluctant about it, but she Germany or France for the science of

ary instruction, which is a fossil reminis-

teaching. The practical instruction given in her primary schools is meager, but it is more generous proportionately than in the United States, which cannot plend the pretext of a late institution or a projudice against a foreign technical progress can they plend a want of sympathy on the part of the rich or a lack of national reso iteness in behalf of education, More children go to school in a given population of the United States than in any other country of the world, but in proportion to the time spent and the money invested they learn less of practical value, though professedly America is the most practical

Prof. Parks, who is in charge of the American educational exhibit, has found it impossible to get it into shape com-pletely, owing to the tardiness of the conime ors. The plan adopted makes Boston's school the representative of the en-tire American public school system. The exhibit of St. Paul stands for the primary school; of Buffalo for the grammar schools. Philadelphia exhibits the work of a manual training school, and California the work of a normal school. The exhibit of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology adds to our credit. That we have a high grade of decorative and industrial art is shown in the specimens of opal and cut glasses exhibited by John Laflarge, of New

York, and Healy & Millet, of Chicago. Rand & McNally prove to be among the foremost map-makers of the United States.
The Government's exhibits of native
States is under the charge of George Cage.

MARGARET F. SULLIVAN. Very Hot in New York.

New York, June 9. - Today was an oppressively hot day, with little breeze to relieve it. A halt-descu heat prostrations were reported and one leath. High tem-